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# Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

(FOR RELEASE MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1955)

VOLUME 70

NUMBER 6

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

#### FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

Published weekly to assist the foreign marketing of U. S. farm products by keeping the nation's agricultural interests informed of current crop and livestock developments abroad, foreign trends in production, prices, supplies and consumption of farm products, and other factors affecting world agricultural trade. Circulation is free to persons in the U. S. needing the information it contains.

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# 1954 WALNUT PRODUCTION IN BORDEAUX AREA SMALLER

Due to unfavorable weather late in the season, the 1954 estimate for walnut production in the Bordeaux area has been reduced 17 percent from the estimate of last fall. This results in a crop of 13,800 short tons, about the same as the 1953 crop.

Trade sources estimate unsold stocks as of early January 1955 at 1,200 short tons, unshelled, and 200 tons shelled, which compares with 2,000 tons unshelled, and 1,700 tons shelled in early January 1954.

Prices for shipment during late January and early February 1955 for unshelled walnuts, f.o.b. Bordeaux, were as follows: Cornes extra, 27 mm and larger, averaged 23 cents per pound; Marbots, extra, 28 mm and larger, averaged 24.3 cents per pound. Extra halves ranged from 63.5 to 72.6 cents and averaged 67 cents per pound, c.&f.

Exports in the calendar year 1954 amounted to 2,478 short tons, and 3,982 tons in 1953. Almost half of the 1954 exports came to the United States. However, they declined sharply after May. There were no exports to the United States during July and August, and they were low during the fall months. Due to the scarcity of good quality merchandise, it is unlikely that there will be any significant volume of exports for the balance of this marketing season.

Exports from the Bordeaux region during the calendar year 1954 of shelled walnuts, by months, to the United States and other countries are as follows:

Month	United States	Other	Total
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
January.....	187.4	117.4	304.8
February.....	200.6	32.0	232.6
March.....	330.7	110.2	440.9
April.....	168.7	233.7	402.4
May.....	67.3	61.2	128.5
June.....	15.4	55.7	71.1
July.....	-	35.3	35.3
August.....	-	27.6	27.6
September...	76.1	88.2	164.3
October.....	49.6	70.3	119.9
November.....	43.0	249.1	292.1
December.....	27.2	231.5	258.7
Total.....	1,166.0	1,312.2	2,478.2



MALAYAN COCONUT OIL EXPORTS UP; COPRA EXPORTS  
DECLINE SLIGHTLY IN THIRD QUARTER

Malayan coconut oil exports during the third quarter of 1954 were 21.5 percent larger than in the preceding quarter, while copra exports remained about the same, reports Henry W. Prentice, American Embassy, Singapore. Total coconut oil movement in the first 9 months of 1954 was greater than in the full year prior.

Red China was the principal customer for Malayan coconut oil--taking possibly over 75 percent of the total. Practically all of the refined oil exported to Burma was destined for China via the Burma road, although substantial shipments of coconut oil went directly to Red China ports. However, during the last quarter, trade was expected to be much less due to the imposition by the Burmese Government of a 10-percent import duty on entrepot trade in coconut oil and the sale to China of large quantities of Indian peanut oil at lower prices.

Table 1 - MALAYA: Coconut oil exports and imports,  
average 1935-39, annual 1952-53 and January-September 1953-54  
(Long tons)

Country	Average	1952	1953	January-September	
	1935-39			1953	1954 1/
<u>Exports</u>					
France.....	100:	328:	-	-	-
Italy.....	20:	5,382:	6,407:	4,271:	4,488
Netherlands.....	822:	9,605:	9,392:	4,538:	2,204
Sweden.....	185:	776:	2,115:	-	1,739
United Kingdom.....	8,857:	1,657:	291:	291:	1,595
West Germany.....	100:	2,361:	7,492:	3,468:	2,951
Other Europe.....	190:	135:	367:	342:	990
Burma.....	3,908:	22,317:	9,700:	6,875:	20,845
China.....	2,028:	0:	5,781:	1,630:	14,358
Formosa.....	-	512:	2,007:	1,105:	924
Hong Kong.....	1,391:	3,155:	1,160:	817:	715
India.....	22,500:	11,380:	13,130:	12,652:	8,453
Indonesia.....	3,119:	371:	229:	191:	-
Iraq.....	-	705:	-	-	-
Pakistan.....	-	21:	-	-	355
Egypt.....	3,295:	3,551:	653:	418:	758
Union of South Africa.....	325:	638:	1,122:	406:	601
Other countries.....	269:	3,318:	1,564:	1,355:	659
Total.....	47,109:	66,212:	61,410:	38,359:	61,635
<u>Imports</u>					
British possessions.....	16:	581:	612:	245:	280
Indonesia.....	328:	10:	0:	0:	186
Other countries.....	229:	508:	20:	-	-
Total.....	573:	1,099:	632:	245:	466

1/ Preliminary.

Compiled from official statistics.

Coconut oil exports of 61,635 long tons in the first 9 months of 1954 were larger than shipments during the entire year of 1953--61,410 long tons. Heavy exports directly to Red China and indirectly through Burma accounted for this increase.

Prices of coconut oil fluctuated as a result of exceptional demand for refined oil for Red China. At the beginning of the quarter, price for coconut oil was very high at Malayan \$55 per picul, f.o.b., (U. S. 13.6 cents per pound) while the Chinese continued heavy purchasing. Later on the prices dropped somewhat in response to declining world market prices for most fats and oils. Continuing heavy Chinese demands pushed the price back up until the effect of the Burmese action in the last quarter was felt and coconut oil prices dipped to M\$48.50 (12 cents).

Outward movement of Malayan copra declined in the third quarter to 12,409 long tons compared with 12,517 in the prior quarter, while imports of copra increased 52.6 percent. Indonesia continued to be the only supplier of real importance--32,847 long tons of the 37,132 tons imported. India was the principal purchaser of Malayan copra. Exports to most European countries dropped in view of the relatively high price of copra resulting from high prices paid by local Malayan millers for raw materials necessary for producing refined coconut oil for China.

Table 2 - MALAYA: Copra exports and imports,  
average 1935-39, annual 1952-53 and Jan.-Sept. 1953-54  
(Long tons)

Country	Average	1952	1953	January-September	
	1935-39			1953	1954 1/
<b>Exports</b>					
Austria.....	-	550:	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia.....	652:	-	-	-	-
Denmark.....	2,050:	2,200:	6,870:	6,570:	4,050
France.....	8,578:	8,080:	300:	300:	3,700
Italy.....	11,322:	2,150:	4,516:	1,875:	2,625
Netherlands.....	28,956:	6,650:	11,394:	6,575:	6,014
Norway.....	4,703:	1,300:	1,550:	1,550:	300
Poland.....	3,358:	1,600:	2,000:	1,750:	-
Spain.....	-	5,074:	3,639:	492:	561
Sweden.....	1,850:	8,000:	10,400:	4,450:	11,375
United Kingdom.....	57,750:	16,167:	7,440:	6,790:	100
West Germany.....	46,384:	4,650:	11,306:	7,711:	3,597
Other Europe.....	2,825:	26:	247:	50:2/	3,722
India.....	535:	1,325:	2,802:	2,402:	9,649
Japan.....	2,483:	788:	3,269:	3,072:	-
Other Asia.....	959:	1,533:	970:	670:	1,150
Other countries.....	19,286:	1,400:	1,250:	1,250:	1,210
Total.....	191,691:	61,493:	67,953:	45,507:	48,053
<b>Imports</b>					
British possessions.....	10,617:	9,875:	5,231:	1,928:	2,492
Indonesia.....	105,500:	78,642:	68,907:	40,682:	86,491
Other countries.....	2,134:	797:	3,566:	3,955:	6,713
Total.....	118,251:	89,314:	77,704:	46,565:	95,696

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Finland received 3,486 long tons.

Compiled from official statistics.



Total imports of copra in the first 9 months of 1954 were over twice as large as during the similar period in 1953. January-September exports of copra were 5 percent larger than in the 1953 9-month period.

Copra prices remained fairly steady during the third quarter as a consequence of the constant demand for coconut oil for the China-Burma market. The September peak was M\$32.25 per picul (U. S. \$178.84 per long ton) after which prices dropped as low as M\$29.00 (\$160.82) in November as the Burmese import duty on coconut oil shut off trade in oil for transport over the Burma road.

#### U.S. RICE EXPORTS LESS IN NOVEMBER

Rice exports from the United States for the first 4 months (August through November) of the current marketing year show a decrease of 1,876,000 bags of 100 pounds compared with the same period of the preceding year. There are, however, several reasons for this decline, and proportionate decreases probably will not be maintained as the marketing year progresses.

An analysis of the August-November export figures for 1953 and 1954 in the accompanying table indicates that the decline was largely in connection with shipments to Cuba, Korea, and Japan. Excluding exports to these 3 countries, total shipments in the first 4 months of the 1954-55 year to all other areas exceeded those of 1953 by 341,000 bags.

The Cuban reduction in part is the result of the fact that the low-duty quota of 3,250,000 Spanish quintals (350 million pounds) has not been increased by a supplemental deficit-quota as yet, and November shipments began to reflect this condition. The situation would be greatly improved if the Cuban Government were shortly to make an announcement that the 1954-55 low-duty quotas of rice are increased.

In the case of Korea, during the opening months of the 1953-54 rice year, 530,000 bags of milled rice were shipped under aid programs which were coming to a close following the cessation of hostilities in South Korea. Aid programs of any nature to this area are not in prospect for 1954-55.

The Japanese liftings in the reported 4-month period were only 390,000 bags compared with 1,675,000 bags last year. Japanese purchases have been delayed during the time that it required to develop administrative procedures under surplus-disposal legislation, especially since there have been uncertainties with respect to world price levels. Now that Japan has concluded contracting for calendar year 1955 supplies from Burma and Thailand, at base prices not too much lower than those of last year, it is to be expected that substantial purchases may soon be completed covering Japanese budgetary rice-purchase allotments for the October-March 1954-55 period.

Shipments to many areas, particularly in the Western Hemisphere and Europe continue to show a steady gain over exports to the same destinations for a number of years. Some of these are Canada, British Honduras, Colombia, Haiti, Belgium-Luxembourg, Ireland, Sweden, and Liberia.



RICE: United States exports to specified countries,  
November 1954, with comparisons 1/

Country of destination	August-July		August-November:		November	
	1952-53	1953-54	2/ 1953	2/ 1954	2/ 1953	2/ 1954
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
Western Hemisphere:						
Canada .....	601:	633:	189:	231:	60:	66
British Honduras .....	3:	17:	3:	14:	3:	6
British West Indies ....	81:	6:	2:	1:	3/:	3/
Cuba .....	4,876:	4,755:	2,546:	2,143:	690:	431
Haiti .....	2:	2:	1:	54:	0:	5
Netherlands Antilles ...	41:	53:	16:	14:	4:	2
Venezuela .....	86:	215:	99:	6:	0:	3
Colombia .....	3/:	314:	0:	158:	0:	27
Other countries .....	13:	32:	15:	10:	4:	3
Total .....	5,703:	6,027:	2,871:	2,631:	761:	543
Europe:						
Belgium and Luxembourg :	52:	206:	121:	130:	27:	4
Greece .....	3/:	11:	1:	0:	1:	0
Ireland .....	0:	0:	0:	16:	0:	1
Netherlands .....	0:	12:	8:	1:	2:	0
Sweden .....	3/:	1:	0:	66:	0:	10
Switzerland .....	38:	57:	41:	43:	15:	2
West Germany .....	3/:	29:	16:	9:	16:	6
Other countries .....	10:	24:	27:	7:	22:	6
Total .....	100:	340:	214:	272:	83:	29
Asia:						
Saudi Arabia .....	138:	130:	53:	88:	5:	37
Ceylon .....	647:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0
Indonesia .....	1,100:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0
Philippines .....	3/:	3/:	3/:	0:	3/:	0
Korea, Republic of ....	4/ 4,631:	590:	530:	0:	145:	0
Hong Kong .....	179:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0
Japan .....	3,999:	8,538:	1,674:	390:	1,249:	1
Ryukyu Islands .....	616:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0
Other countries .....	5:	25:	5:	5:	4:	0
Total .....	11,315:	9,283:	2,262:	483:	1,403:	38
Total Oceania .....	19:	17:	9:	7:	1:	3
Liberia .....	22:	67:	0:	79:	0:	3/
Other Africa .....	3/:	6:	1:	5:	3/:	6
Other .....	- : 5/	8:	- :	4:	- :	1
Total world .....	17,159:	15,748:	5,357:	3,481:	2,248:	620

1/ Milled rice, including brown, broken, screenings and brewers' rice and rough rice converted to terms of milled at 65 percent. 2/ Preliminary.  
3/ Less than 500 bags. 4/ Adjusted to include all programs of the Department of Defense and the Foreign Operations Administration. 5/ Starting with January 1954, "other" includes shipments valued at less than \$500 each when the number of such shipments to a country in a given month is few.

Source: Bureau of the Census, except as noted.

# SMALL FRENCH RICE CROP INCREASES IMPORT NEEDS

The French 1954 crop of merchandisable rice amounts to only 51,000 metric tons (1 ton = 2,204.6 pounds), or 15,000 tons less than the 1953 harvest. Production in 1954 earlier had been estimated at 65,000 tons, but cool, wet spring and summer weather prevented a considerable part of the rice from reaching maturity.

Since production is about 20,000 tons less than in recent years, it is expected that rice imports during the current marketing year will be larger than usual. Imports of about 15,000 tons of short-grain rice have been authorized, but the sources of purchase have not yet been determined. A trade source indicates that there will be probably around 5,000 metric tons imported from French Morocco and perhaps 10,000 tons from Indochina.

The following amounts of "de luxe" (long-grain) rice imports have been authorized by the Government from (in tons): French Morocco 6000; Madagascar, 8,000; Indochina, 2,000; Algeria 500, making a total of 16,500. It is reported unlikely that all of the long-grain rice authorized will be imported.

The basic price to be paid French farmers for the 1954 rice crop was set by Governmental order, dated January 12, 1955, at 5,700 francs per quintal (\$1.64 per bushel), the same as for 1953. A premium, however, will be paid to cover "exceptional difficulties and encouragement" in the amount of 200 francs per quintal (6 cents per bushel). The total price to farmers is therefore 5,900 francs per quintal (\$1.70 per bushel).

The price applies to paddy that is good, sound and merchandisable, with 14 percent moisture content, 2 percent broken kernels and 1.5 percent foreign matter. The weight of paddy delivered to the local elevator will be reduced by the weight of broken kernels and foreign matter exceeding the above indicated tolerances when determining payments. The weight of rice thus determined will be reduced in addition by 1/86th for each percent of moisture content above 14 percent.

The premium of 200 francs allowed is to compensate the growers to some extent for the small 1954 harvest and to encourage them to maintain current rice acreages.

## JAPANESE RICE CROP ESTIMATE

Japan's Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry on December 25 announced that the final estimate of the 1954 rice crop is 9,113,000 metric tons (1 metric ton = 2,204.6 pounds) of brown rice from 7,539,000 acres planted. This is approximately 300,000 tons less than the September estimate.



The 1954 rice harvest increased 11 percent over the 1953 production of 8,239,000 tons, but was only 95 percent of average production of 9,585,000 tons during the 5-year period, 1946 through 1950. The Ministry has stated that the estimated harvest this year is 92 percent of normal, as based on trends in yields, changes in area, and other factors. The reduction is attributed to below-normal temperatures which prevailed throughout most areas of Japan during October and November.

#### MALAYAN CACAO INDUSTRY

In Malaya, the development project for cacao production has been relatively successful and the groundwork has been prepared on an extensive commercial scale. There are still 3 major problems to be solved: the production of sufficient second-generation planting material; the attraction of external investment capital willing to start a new, profitable industry; and further development of cultivation techniques to suit local conditions.

At the present time only one company in the Malayan Federation is engaged in commercial production of cacao and its operations were held up by the insistence of the Malayan Government that the Government should be the sole importer of cacao seedlings. By this action the Government hoped to prevent the import of seedlings affected by disease. It was not until 1953 that the Malayan Department of Agriculture was able to provide the Company with sufficient second-generation planting material to provide a real start in commercial production.

While the research and development carried on by the Malayan Department of Agriculture during the past few years has produced very satisfactory results, the project has been hindered by lack of funds. In view of the satisfactory progress already made, financial assistance has been given by the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund; however, the amount of funds allocated to this prospective industry appears to be relatively small in view of the prospective importance of this industry to the future economy of Malaya.

While there was some experimentation in growing of cacao before World War II, the Federation Government really did not enter into this field until after the war. There are vast stretches of suitable soil in the virgin jungle sections which provide the necessary land area for a wide-scale development program. The experimental work has now been largely completed. Since commercial plantings did not actually take place until 1953, the first crop will not be harvested until 1957. From the 175 acres of cacao planted, or being planted, the company estimated that in the fourth year 150 pounds per acre will be produced. Subsequent annual yields per acre are estimated as follow: sixth year - 400 pounds, eighth year - 700 pounds, tenth year and thereafter - 1,000 pounds. The original planting costs have been somewhat high since this is a new operation and new techniques had to be developed to conform operations to local conditions; however, future costs of clearing and planting should not be so great.

Experiments conducted in the past few years have shown that cacao must be grown under shade and that it is possible to cultivate the plants in conjunction with rubber trees, which provide adequate protection. In clearing and preparing virgin jungle areas for cacao it is, therefore, not always necessary to clear away existing trees as they can be utilized to provide the required amount of protection from the sun.

The Federation and the British Government have promoted this project because (1) the Malayan economy is too dependent upon the world market price of rubber and tin and it is the policy of the Government to diversify the economy as much as possible; (2) the production of cacao can develop into an important foreign exchange source, especially dollars and other hard currencies; (3) not only can cacao be grown as a catch crop together with rubber, and stabilize the earnings of rubber planters and small holders in time of depressed market prices, but it can be grown in the still virgin jungle areas, opening up these untouched areas for settlement, especially by landless farmers.

#### WEST GERMAN TOBACCO IMPORTS HIGHER IN FIRST 9 MONTHS OF 1954

West German imports of unmanufactured tobacco were substantially higher during the first 9 months of 1954 (98.6 million pounds), than imports for the same period in 1953 (87.4 million pounds). Imports from the United States were 40.5 million pounds in 1954 compared with 37.4 million pounds for the same period a year earlier. The average landed price paid by German importers for United States leaf, exclusive of tariff, was a little higher this year, being 64.7 cents per pound compared with 61.3 cents per pound during the first 9 months in 1953.

German imports of unmanufactured tobacco from the United States will probably fall off in the last quarter of 1954 contrary to 1953 when shipments received in the last quarter were 15.8 million pounds or about 30 percent of the year's total. In 1954, United States exports of unmanufactured tobacco to West Germany for the 10 months, January through November, were well below exports for the same period in 1953. As yet, the smaller quantity of United States tobacco exported has not shown up in German import figures because time in transit and in bond cause a delay of from 1 to 3 months or even longer. Although German imports of United States tobacco were larger through September 1954 than in the same period of 1953, it seems probable, considering lower United States exports to Germany that total German imports of unmanufactured tobacco from the United States in 1954 may not reach the level of 1953.

It is possibly significant that German imports of Oriental tobacco from Greece and Turkey increased sharply from 24.3 million pounds in the first 9 months of 1953 to 31.9 million pounds during the same period in 1954. There is much sentiment in West Germany in favor of tobacco manufacturers buying more leaf from their traditional markets, Greece and Turkey. This sentiment is based on the fact that both of these countries are excellent markets for German industrial goods when they have available foreign exchange.



## West Germany: Imports of Unmanufactured Tobacco

Country of Origin	1952	1953	Jan.-Sept. 1953		Jan.-Sept. 1954	
	Quantity 1,000 pounds	Quantity 1,000 pounds	Quantity 1,000 pounds	Value 1/ 1,000 dollars	Quantity 1,000 pounds	Value 1/ 1,000 dollars
Greece.....	14,949:	21,590:	14,398:	7,887:	20,471:	10,551
Italy.....	1,982:	1,920:	1,483:	892:	1,097:	380
Turkey.....	12,923:	13,957:	9,894:	5,032:	11,119:	5,852
U.S.S.R.....	2/:	2/:	2/:	2/:	345:	181
Southern Rhodesia....	1,063:	1,786:	1,340:	577:	1,111:	372
Indonesia.....	5,952:	6,750:	4,684:	4,430:	5,793:	5,902
United States.....	52,758:	53,188:	37,410:	22,939:	40,542:	26,243
Dominican Republic...	1,883:	3,029:	2,055:	441:	2,783:	624
Brazil.....	12,150:	10,893:	7,764:	2,961:	7,755:	2,596
Colombia.....	5,152:	4,802:	3,381:	959:	4,330:	1,128
Other.....	3,713:	4,854:	4,989:	1,871:	3,206:	1,129
Total.....	112,525:	122,769:	87,389:	47,989:	98,552:	54,958

/ German Marks converted on the basis of \$.238 = 1 mark.

/ Included in "Other", if any.

### U. S. TOBACCO EXPORTS IN NOVEMBER 1954

United States exports of unmanufactured tobacco in November 1954 totaled 58.3 million pounds valued at \$40.1 million. This was 40.2 million pounds below October exports but about 10 percent above November 1953.

Exports of flue-cured tobacco were 51.1 million pounds compared with 48.1 million pounds in November 1953, an increase of 6.4 percent. Exports of flue-cured tobacco to the United Kingdom in November were 20.9 million pounds, compared with 63.8 million pounds in October and 17.7 million pounds in November 1953. There were increased shipments of flue-cured tobacco in November to Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg and West Germany. The largest increase was in takings by Australia amounting to 10.5 million pounds compared with 4.7 million pounds in October.

There were increases in exports of Burley, Dark-fired Kentucky-Tennessee, Maryland, Cigar Wrapper, Virginia Sun-cured, Black Fat, and Trimmings, Stems and Scrap, but exports of Virginia fire-cured, One Sucker and Cigar Binder were down. The 78.7 percent increase in exports of Burley tobacco was due to greatly increased shipments to Belgium and Luxembourg and West Germany in November 1954 compared with lower shipments of Burley to these countries in November 1953. No Cigar Filler or Perique was exported in November.

In the first 11 months of the current year, total exports of unmanufactured tobacco at 413.0 million pounds, were about 8 percent below the same period last year. Exports of flue-cured tobacco were 11.3 percent lower during this period, due mainly to smaller takings by the United Kingdom.

Exports of Burley tobacco increased about 30 percent for the January-November 1954 period over the same period in 1953, largely as a result of increased shipments to Mexico, the Netherlands, France, Portugal and Italy. Exports to Belgium and Luxembourg and West Germany were below those of a year ago.

Exports of Dark-fired Kentucky-Tennessee and Green River increased about 14 percent and 10 percent, respectively, during the first 11 months of 1954 over the January-November 1953 period, due largely to greater shipments to France. Exports of most other kinds were below those of a year earlier. The largest decreases were in exports of Cigar Binder and Cigar Filler, the former due to the lack of shipments to East Germany and the latter to greatly reduced shipments to Indochina and Algeria.

Exports of U. S. Unmanufactured Tobacco November 1954  
January-November 1954 with Comparisons

Type	(Export Weight)					
	November		Percent Change	January-November		Percent Change
	1953	1954		1953	1954	
	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	
	pounds	pounds		pounds	pounds	
Flue-Cured.....	48,064	51,127	+ 6.4	383,543	340,128	- 11.3
Burley.....	1,114	1,991	+ 78.7	21,389	27,709	+ 29.5
Virginia Fire-Cured...	413	393	- 4.8	3,406	3,244	- 4.8
Dark-Fired Kentucky-						
Tennessee .....	1,643	2,314	+ 40.8	17,555	20,088	+ 14.4
Maryland.....	863	983	+ 13.9	7,877	7,570	- 3.9
Green River.....	3	3	0	1,687	1,861	+ 10.3
One Sucker.....	54	12	- 77.8	861	782	- 9.2
Cigar Wrapper.....	430	485	+ 12.8	3,617	3,202	- 11.5
Cigar Binder.....	201	195	- 3.0	2,804	1,458	- 48.1
Cigar Filler.....	6	0	0	553	158	- 71.4
Other.....	360	811	+125.3	5,796	6,806	+ 17.4
Total.....	53,151	58,314	+ 9.7	449,088	413,006	- 8.1
Declared Value						
(million dollars)	36.7	40.1	+ 9.3	294.0	277.2	- 5.7

Compiled in the Foreign Agricultural Service from records of the Bureau of the Census.

Exports of tobacco products, valued at \$6.0 million, were about 25 percent higher in November 1954 than in the same month last year. Exports of all products showed increases.

Exports of cigars and cheroots and chewing tobacco and snuff were higher in the January-November 1954 period than in the corresponding period in 1953, but exports of cigarettes and smoking tobacco in packages and bulk were lower. Cigarette exports increased about 15 percent for the month of November, although showing a 5 percent decrease for the January-November 1954 period.

Exports of U. S. Tobacco Products, November 1954, with Comparisons

Class of Products	November		Percent Change	January-November		Percent Change
	1953	1954		1953	1954	
Cigars and Cheroots	:	:	:	:	:	:
(1,000 pieces).....	590	854	+ 44.7	5,597	7,558	+35.0
Cigarettes	:	:	:	:	:	:
(million pieces).....	1,241	1,432	+ 15.4	14,832	14,027	- 5.4
Chewing Tobacco and Snuff	:	:	:	:	:	:
(1,000 pounds).....	130	254	+ 95.4	1,455	1,828	+ 25.6
Smoking Tobacco in Packages	:	:	:	:	:	:
(1,000 pounds).....	38	62	+ 63.2	598	533	-10.9
Smoking Tobacco in Bulk	:	:	:	:	:	:
(1,000 pounds).....	309	444	+ 43.7	4,165	3,937	- 5.5
Declared Value	:	:	:	:	:	:
(million dollars).....	4.8	6.0	+ 25.0	58.1	57.2	- 1.5

Compiled in the Foreign Agricultural Service from records of the Bureau of the Census.

VENEZUELA PLANS NO  
BRIGHT LEAF IMPORTS

The Venezuelan National Economic Council will recommend that no licenses be issued for the importation of bright leaf tobacco and this recommendation will probably be followed. No definite period of suspension was considered, but it will probably last until stocks of domestic leaf are consumed. Many of the growers have backed this action as they believe there is a local over-production of bright leaf. Established cigarette manufacturers probably have adequate stocks of imported tobacco, but the newly established cigarette company may have some difficulty in maintaining their blends.

U. K. INCREASES COTTON IMPORTS  
FROM THE UNITED STATES

A marked increase in the United Kingdom's cotton imports from the United States is reported for the first 4 months of the current marketing year, with imports of 177,000 bales (500 pounds gross) in August-November 1954 amounting to 36 percent of total imports as compared with only 17 percent in this period a year earlier, according to K. M. Greaves, American Consulate, Manchester.



Total imports for the current period were 493,000 bales, only slightly below the 496,000 bales imported in August-November 1953, but sizeable decreases from several areas were counterbalanced by the increase in cotton imports from the United States.

UNITED KINGDOM: Imports of cotton by countries of origin;  
averages 1935-39 and 1945-49; annual 1952 and 1953;  
August-November 1953 and 1954

(Equivalent bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country of origin	Year beginning August 1				August-November	
	Averages		1952	1953	1953	1954
	1935-39	1945-49				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan:	143	195	127	238	131	52
Belgian Congo.....:	1/	69	29	29	7	5
British East Africa..:	35	65	107	79	32	21
British West Africa..:	26	33	94	129	33	28
Egypt.....:	617	379	72	220	44	16
India & Pakistan....:	416	125	120	118	30	16
Syria.....:	1/	2/ 12	46	32	4	1
Mexico.....:	1/	2/ 5	59	64	35	9
Argentina.....:	43	4	95	48	37	20
Brazil.....:	240	333	69	214	27	72
Peru.....:	184	81	77	99	27	30
Soviet Union.....:	1/	3/ 36	0	16	4/	4
United States.....:	1,348	487	366	413	84	177
Other countries.....:	76	6	55	91	5	42
Total.....:	3,128	1,830	1,316	1,790	496	493

1/ If any, included in "Other countries". 2/ 1949-50 only available figure.  
3/ 2-year average. 4/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom; the Raw Cotton Commission; reports from Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad.

Cotton consumption in the United Kingdom, including spinning mills and other uses, amounted to 467,000 bales in the first quarter (August-October) 1954, or 6 percent higher than in the same period of 1953. Statistics on cotton consumption for November and December are not yet available, but weekly information on yarn output indicates a decline in mill activity following the highest peak of the year reached in the first week of November. This is a reversal of the usual pre-Christmas upswing. Some mills reportedly extended the number of holidays because of shortage of orders.

United Kingdom cotton stocks were 765,000 bales on October 31, 1954, down 15 percent from stocks of 905,000 bales held on July 31, 1954, and 20 percent under the 952,000 bales held on October 31, 1953.



Activity in the futures market in December was reported to be fair to good, with quotations moving narrowly, and with price changes apparently reflecting developments in United States cotton policy. December business in spot cotton at Liverpool was reported fair, becoming dull during the holidays. Spot quotations on the Liverpool market for representative qualities of the principal growths for the dates shown below, were as follows:

COTTON: Spot quotations in Liverpool, December-January 1954-55

Growth	1954					1955
	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Dec. 28	Dec. 31	Jan. 6	
	(Equivalent U.S. cents per pound)					
American Middling 15/16 inch ...	37.98	38.14	38.34	38.17	38.11	
Peruvian Tanguis 1-3/16 inch....	46.15	46.15	46.15	46.12	46.14	
Brazilian Sao Paulo Good .....	37.62	37.91	37.91	37.88	37.90	
Egyptian Karnak (nominal).....	56.37	56.37	56.37	56.33	56.36	
Egyptian Ashmouni (nominal).....	46.68	46.68	46.68	46.64	46.66	

HOG SLAUGHTER SETS RECORD IN DENMARK;  
HAM EXPORTS TO U.S. UP

Commercial hog slaughter in Denmark in 1954 totaled 6.9 million head, according to the Federation of Danish Cooperative Bacon Factories. This is an increase of 11 percent over the previous year and established a new record for the postwar period. During the year 1952 hog slaughter totaled 4.9 million and the average for 1946-50 was 2.6 million.

Because of the large pork production during the year, exports of canned hams to the United States showed a large gain. Exports during the first 11 months of 1954 were about 30 percent greater than in the same period of the previous year. United States imports from Denmark during the full year 1953 were 15.4 million pounds compared with 8.8 million a year earlier.

EGG SUPPLIES AND  
PRICES IN U.K. IN 1954

The total commercial supply of eggs in the United Kingdom in 1954 was about 13 percent greater than in 1953. The commercial supply of domestic eggs rose by 19 percent but imports declined by 7 percent. The increase in commercial supplies was partly due to an increase in the proportion of eggs marketed through packing stations.

Minimum guaranteed prices encouraged producers to sell eggs to packing stations rather than to local consumers. Before World War II, Britain produced about half of its commercial supply of eggs, but now produces nearly four-fifths of its supply.

## United Kingdom: Commercial Supplies of Eggs

Item	1952	1953	1954 <sup>1/</sup>
	Million dozen		
United Kingdom.....	332.16	349.65	414.21
Northern Ireland shipments....	41.49	51.24	64.68
Total.....	373.65	400.89	478.89
Ex store.....	-	5.82	8.31
Imports from:			
Denmark.....	80.33	85.28	90.64
Ireland.....	18.47	21.50	6.11
Australia.....	16.36	14.24	15.41
South Africa.....	4.87	6.02	3.67
Poland.....	2.01	6.72	2.88
Netherlands.....	-	0.63	4.55
Sweden.....	-	-	0.33
Other countries.....	0.17	0.14	0.90
Total .....	122.21	134.53	124.49
Total commercial supplies.....	495.86	541.24	611.69

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

United Kingdom egg production in 1955 may be about the same as in 1954, as an increase in efficiency should offset a reduced number of birds. Producers will be affected by any change in the guaranteed price for 1955-56, the possibility of a limitation on the quantity of eggs to which the guaranteed price applies and by any changes in marketing arrangements. Production, because of guaranteed prices, is less affected by price than are imports.

## United Kingdom: Fowl on Farms

Date	Fowl over 6 months				Fowl under 6 months			
	England and Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland <sup>1/</sup>	Total United Kingdom	England and Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland <sup>1/</sup>	Total United Kingdom
	Thousands							
June 1939:	23,154	3,456	4,429	31,039	29,758	3,866	4,867	38,491
" 1951:	28,622	4,943	10,006	43,570	34,863	4,665	6,969	46,497
" 1952:	27,804	4,734	8,170	40,708	37,256	4,914	7,464	49,634
" 1953:	27,950	4,656	6,975	39,581	36,214	4,876	6,845	47,935
Sept 1953:	32,016	-	-	-	20,488	-	-	-
June 1954:	27,791	4,545	5,948	38,284	32,776	4,110	5,036	41,922
Sept 1954:	32,532	-	-	-	20,438	-	-	-

<sup>1/</sup> For Northern Ireland the dividing age is five months.

At present, prices are well above those of early 1954 but if there is no increase of domestic eggs, there may be an expansion in imports.

The June census showed a marked reduction of fowl numbers in 1954, particularly in Northern Ireland. There was a decrease in Britain in the number of birds under 6 months. September estimates for England and Wales, however, were about the same as in the previous September. This change from June may be partly due to the retention of laying birds for a longer period and to increased broiler and capon production.

The estimated egg production in the year ended May 31, 1954 was 733 million dozen, compared with 690 million dozen in the previous 12 months and 556 million dozen in 1938-39. For the calendar year 1954 estimated total egg production showed little change from the 1953 level, a reduction in the number of layers being offset by higher rates of lay, which may reflect a switch from open-range to more intensive methods of production as well as the end of feed rationing in August 1953.

#### U. K. AUTHORIZES IMPORTS OF BEEF TONGUES FROM NORTH AMERICA

The Board of Trade of the United Kingdom announced January 18 that arrangements had been made for the importation of a small quantity of frozen beef tongues on private account from Canada and the United States during the period January-March 1955.

As there has been no private trade in this product from these sources since 1939, the Board intends to distribute the quota on the basis of imports during either January 1, 1937 to December 31, 1938, or January 1, 1938 to December 31, 1938. The import licenses will be valid to March 31, 1955.

#### CATTLE IMPORTS FROM MEXICO EXCEED 101,000 HEAD

Imports of cattle from Mexico during the first 4 weeks of January exceeded 101,000 head, according to border inspectors of the Agricultural Research Service. Imports at this rate are much greater than are expected throughout the remainder of the year, as the border was closed to the export movement from May 23, 1953 through all of 1954. Imports of cattle from Mexico for the weeks ending January 8 to January 29 were 23,000, 30,000 20,000 and 28,000 head respectively.

The Ministry of Agriculture of Mexico in late December announced an export quota of 346,000 head of cattle (and meat in terms of live cattle), during the year 1955 (see Foreign Crops and Markets, January 10, 1955).



## NEW ZEALAND MARKETING SITUATION IMPROVES

The New Zealand Dairy Products Marketing Commission, in a review of prospects for 1955 made through its chairman, W. Marshall, indicated that the marketing of dairy products by New Zealand has been better than anticipated and prospects continue good with the expectation that short term strength will continue.

The Commission noted a marked improvement in New Zealand's position in the British butter market, due in part to Denmark's diverting substantial quantities to the continental market, particularly West Germany, where German importers have been allowed to use import licenses for other countries for Danish butter. The sales of New Zealand butter to the United Kingdom from August to December 1954 amounted to 19.8 million pounds; this was less than expected, but is attributable in part to the shipping strike. Butter sales by New Zealand to other markets constituted a record for the 5 month period. Among these sales of almost 38 million pounds were 22.9 million pounds to the U.S.S.R. and 1.1 million pounds to Czechoslovakia.

While cheese sales have been maintained in the United Kingdom, the Commission is holding considerable of last year's supply in stock. With the view of stimulating consumption in the market, New Zealand is contemplating a \$420,000 marketing campaign in the United Kingdom; the campaign would be conducted in cooperation with Australia.

## CANADA TO SELL BUTTER AT REDUCED PRICES

The Canadian Ministry of Agriculture has just announced that butter, which was purchased during the summer months under Government price-support action, will be sold to Canadian institutions at a price "considerably lower" than the 58 cents purchase price. It is believed that the price the Government will charge for these institutional sales is 40 cents per pound although the subsidy arrangement may be worked out on a basis of 2 pounds for the full trade price of 61 cents.

Under the Canadian system, butter purchased by the Government during the summer at 58 cents per pound is sold to the trade during the winter months at 61 cents. However, with Government holdings presently amounting to about 70 million pounds, at least 20 million pounds is considered surplus. To move this surplus it had been proposed to sell government stocks at 55 cents a pound rather than the 61 cents currently charged the trade. Another proposal was to offer the butter on the world market at about 40 cents a pound. For the present, at least, both of these plans have been discarded and it is hoped that the institutional plan will move sufficient butter to make the other alternatives unnecessary.



## WORLD BUTTER AND CHEESE PRICES

Dairy Products: Current Wholesale Prices at Specified Markets, with comparisons  
(In U.S. Cents Per pound)

Country, market and description	Butter				Cheese			
			Quotations				Quotations	
	Date		Month	Year	Date		Month	Year
	1954	Price	earlier	ear- lier	1954	Price	ear- lier	ear- lier
<u>United Kingdom (London)</u> 1/								
Group 1 .....	12/30	44.3-49.9	44.3-50.7	40.6	-	-	-	-
Group 2 .....	12/30	44.3	43.7	40.6	-	-	-	-
Group 3 .....	12/30	38.7-43.1	38.7-42.5	42.5	-	-	-	-
New Zealand, finest grade .....	-	-	-	-	12/30	22.5	22.5	24.9
<u>Australia (Sydney)</u>								
Choicest butter .....	12/31	41.8	41.8	41.8	-	-	-	-
Choicest Cheddar .....	-	-	-	-	12/31	25.7	25.7	25.7
<u>Irish Repub. (Dublin)</u>								
Creamery butter (bulk) .....	12/31	48.8	48.8	54.7	-	-	-	-
Cheese .....	-	-	-	-	12/31	30.8	30.8	30.8
<u>Denmark (Copenhagen)</u>								
12/30	43.7	42.7	44.7	-	-	-	-	-
<u>France (Paris)</u>								
Charentes Crmy. Butter .....	12/29	81.8	79.9	98.8	-	-	-	-
<u>Germany (Kempten)</u>								
Markenbutter .....	12/29	63.8	62.7	60.6	-	-	-	-
<u>United States</u>								
92-score crmy. (N.Y.)	12/30	60.5	61.0	66.0	-	-	-	-
Cheddar (Wisconsin)	-	-	-	-	12/30	32.5	32.2	35.4
<u>Netherlands (Leeuwarden)</u>								
Creamery butter	12/30	-	47.5	46.0	-	-	-	-
Full cream Gouda	-	-	-	-	12/24	27.4	27.4	23.3
Edam 40 percent	-	-	-	-	12/24	24.3	24.7	20.5
<u>Belgium (Hasselt)</u>								
12/30	82.3	79.5	86.3	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Canada (Montreal)</u>								
1st grade crmy.	12/24	63.2	63.2	63.4	-	-	-	-
Ontario white	-	-	-	-	12/24	30.9	30.9	35.2

Sources: Intelligence Bulletin, The Commonwealth Economic Committee; U.S. Consular Reports; and the Dairy Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

1/ With increased activity of private trading accounts, a range in butter prices is apparent in the U.K. The lower price in the ranges given above are the whole-sale prices of Ministry of Food Stocks.

# U.K. MILK AND EGG PRICE SUPPORTS

Farmers of the United Kingdom, in accordance with the Agricultural Act of 1947, are protected against price fluctuations. In addition to the actual price guarantees which are decided by the Board of Price Review in February each year, there are also long-term minimum prices for livestock products which are fixed in alternate years for a period of 3 years. They represent the minimum prices below which the annual guaranteed prices each year will not be allowed to fall. Minimum prices for the milk and eggs for the next 3 years follow:

Item	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
Milk, per gallon	36.7 cents	35.1 cents	31.9 cents
Eggs, per dozen	47.9 cents	45.6 cents	43.2 cents

## VENEZUELA: GOVERNMENT POULTRY EXPERIMENTAL FARM

The poultry inventory of December 31, 1954 of the Venezuelan penitentiary at San Juan de los Morros was 61,399 birds including baby chicks, imported and farm-produced broilers of various ages, laying hens, breeding stock, chicks, turkeys and pheasants. Most significant is the increase in its breeding stock, hatching egg and baby chick production.

## 13 PERCENT INCREASE IN SOWS FARROWING IN CANADA

The number of hogs on farms December 1, 1954 in Canada was estimated at 5.4 million head, an increase of about 15 percent from the year earlier. A moderate increase in the 1955 spring pig crop is indicated, on the basis of the annual December Pig Survey conducted by the Canadian Bureau of Statistics.

The 1954 fall pig crop was 7 percent larger than in 1953 and the number of sows farrowed was about 11 percent greater. However, the average number of pigs saved per sow farrowed decreased from 8.03 in 1953 to 7.78 in 1954. The actual size of the fall pig crop showed a sharp change from breeding intentions as reported in the June survey. At the time of the June Survey farmers indicated they intended to increase fall farrowings by 27 percent. The modification of the farmers' plans was attributable to fear of serious price declines, adverse crop development during the late summer and fall, and the poor distribution of feed supplies. Hog-barley price relationships became distinctly less favorable to hog production during the last half of 1954.

The number of sows to farrow during the 6-month period ended May 31 -- the 1955 spring pig crop -- may exceed last year's by about 13 percent, according to farmers' intentions reported about December 1.

#### MEXICO REDUCES IMPORTS OF DRIED EGGS

Mexico, in an effort to reduce the expenditure of dollars and to develop the domestic production of eggs, has severely curtailed the importation of dried eggs. In the first half of 1954 Mexican imports of United States dried eggs amounted to over 290,000 pounds, but less than 4,000 pounds were imported from July to November. In 1953 Mexico imported 1,223,000 pounds from the United States, and in 1952 2,186,000 pounds.

#### U.S. FROZEN BEEF FOR EXPORT TO GREECE

On January 27 the U.S. Department of Agriculture announced the purchase of 4,384,000 pounds of frozen carcass beef for export to Greece under a program of the U.S. Foreign Operations Administration.

This beef of U.S. Utility Grade was bought at an average price of 25.38 cents per pound f.a.s. Philadelphia and New York City. Delivery will be made from February 15 to March 15.

#### NORWEGIAN MILK PRODUCTION DOWN IN 1954

Preliminary data released by the Federation of Agricultural Cooperatives indicate that Norwegian milk production during 1954 was approximately 3.5 billion pounds, down about 2.5 percent from 1953. Creamery butter production declined about 18 percent during the year with total manufactures of 22.9 million pounds against 27.9 million during 1953. Cheese production, however, rose about 4 percent to 41.3 million pounds.

The Federation predicts that milk production in 1955 will approximate the 1954 figure of 3.5 billion pounds.

#### U.S. WHALE MEAT IMPORTS RISE SHARPLY

United States imports of Norwegian frozen whale meat last year totaled more than 2,000,000 pounds compared with 700,000 a year earlier, and 60,000 in 1952, according to commercial trade sources. Most of the whale meat was used to feed animals, especially minks. Whale meat tenderloin for human consumption, frozen in one-pound packages, was imported in 1954 but this trade was reported to be only 20,000 pounds.



# WINTER VEGETABLE SITUATION IN MEXICO

The 1954-55 acreage of winter vegetables in Mexico shows a slight increase, mostly in watermelons and peas. The acreage and shipments are as follows:

Commodity	Acres planted		Cars shipped	
	1953-54	Preliminary	1953-54	Expected
		1954-55		1954-55
	1,000 acres		Cars	
Tomatoes.....	40.9	38.1	5,702	5,430
Bell peppers...	5.9	5.4	570	1,090
Peas.....	2.1	2.6	233	260
Cataloupes.....	4.0	3.9	942	770
Watermelons....	1.3	4.6	259	930
Squash.....		.2	0	30
Snap beans.....		.2	0	20
Cucumber.....		.2	0	50
Mixed.....	.3	.8	119	150
Total....	54.5	56.0	7,825	8,730

Source: Ferrocarril del Pacifico, S.A. de C.V.

Growing conditions were ideal during November and early December. The first shipments of tomatoes entered the United States at Nogales, Arizona, on November 19. Volume shipments from Sinaloa were somewhat later than last year because of replanting due to heavy rains early in the season. Carlot shipments to January 15, 1955 totaled 616 cars, compared with 548 last season, and 1,028 cars to January 15, 1953. Prices and demand improved during January. On January 20, 1955, prices ranged from \$3.50 to \$4.00 per bag on 6x6's and 6x7's, and \$2.75 to \$3.00 for 7x7's.

Pepper plantings in Sonora and Sinaloa were in good conditions as the season opened. Light shipments began early in December. As of January 15, 1955 a total of 92 cars had arrived at Nogales, compared with 173 and 303 cars as of the same dates for the 2 previous seasons.

The pea crops in the West Coast areas have made good progress. As of January 15, 60 cars had reached the Border, which was about double the shipments for each of the 2 previous seasons.

Transportation continues to be one of the most important factors in the Mexican winter vegetable deal. Although major improvements have been made in the railroad and the highway, minor delays and inconveniences will affect the season's exports. On January 16, the north end of the railway bridge crossing El Fuerte River was washed out. It will require several days to complete the repairs after the water subsides. In the meantime, cars are being routed by Ciudad Juarez (El Paso, Texas).



### URUGUAY'S FLAXSEED HARVEST LARGER THAN EARLY INDICATIONS

Uruguay's 1954-55 flaxseed harvest is nearing completion and the first official estimate places the crop at 2,423,000 bushels, reports Dale E. Farringer, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Montevideo. This is slightly larger than the November unofficial forecast. The second official estimate indicates a sown area of 239,000 acres. During the 1953-54 season 2,540,000 bushels of flaxseed were produced from a sown area of 240,000 acres.

### ECUADOR TO INCREASE VEGETABLE LARD PRODUCTION

The Ecuadoran Ministry of Economy recently signed an agreement with 4 local producers of vegetable lard and edible oils, which is designed to stimulate the production of these commodities from domestic raw materials, reports William F. Gray, Economic Attache, American Embassy, Quito.

The agreement provides that loans will be made available through the Banco Nacional de Fomento (National Development Bank) to growers of oilseeds, particularly peanuts and sesame, and apparently also to manufacturers of oilseed products. The 4 firms undertake to purchase the entire national production of oilseeds at "remunerative" prices. The purchase price fixed for sesame, for example, is 130 sucres per quintal (about \$171 per short ton). Provision is made for supervision by the Ministry of Economy to insure that the production is taken up and the prices paid as agreed upon.

Ecuadoran production of oilseeds, as well as the finished vegetable lards and oils, has remained on a relatively small scale and has become increasingly inadequate for domestic requirements. As a result, Ecuador's imports of hog lard, mainly from the United States, have risen appreciably in recent years. The new agreement would appear to have the two-fold purpose of promoting local industry and of conserving dollar exchange by a gradual reduction in hog lard imports.

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(Note: United States lard exports to Ecuador in recent years and 11 months of 1954 have been as follows: 1951--228 short tons, 1952--1,559, 1953--6,051, January-November 1954--3,683).

### DROUGHT DELAYS COTTON PLANTING IN SOUTH BRAZIL

Unusually prolonged drought conditions in South Brazil which caused the Government to continue the distribution of certified cottonseed until after December 15, have delayed planting and may retard the 1955 crop by about 4 weeks, according to A. K. Bueno, American Consulate General, Sao Paulo. Early estimates of the South Brazil cotton acreage for 1955 indicate an area of approximately 2 million acres, or 10 percent above 1954, but the late start of the plants, and probable heavy infestation of pink boll worm may reduce yields and offset the acreage increase.

Production in North Brazil is reported to be 160,000 bales (500 pounds gross) larger than the 1953-54 crop of 390,000 bales. The 1954-55 estimate for all Brazil may tentatively be placed at 1,700,000 bales, compared with 1,465,000 a year ago.

Brazil's cotton consumption and other disappearance amount to approximately 900,000 bales annually. This would indicate an export surplus of about 800,000 bales from the 1954-55 crop, although probably no more than half of this amount will be available before the end of the marketing year. Stocks on August 1, 1954, were estimated at 1,200,000 bales, about 600,000 bales above normal stock requirements. The remaining 600,000 bales from stocks may also be considered available for export.

Cotton exports from Brazil in the first 5 months of the 1954-55 crop year amounted to 497,000 bales or 6 percent under exports of 531,000 bales in August-December 1953. Sharp declines in November and December, which were partially attributed to price increases, reversed the trend in the earlier months of the period under review. Major destinations for exports in August-December 1954 with corresponding 1953 figures in parentheses were: Japan 87,000 bales (96,000); West Germany 93,000 (98,000); United Kingdom 66,000 (96,000); Spain 43,000 (19,000); Italy 37,000 (52,000); the Netherlands 32,000 (52,000); and China 28,000 (14,000).

A recently released summary of the Government's 1952 domestic price support program reveals that approximately 743,000 metric tons of seed cotton were purchased by the Bank of Brazil at a total cost of Cr\$5.4 billion including charges for ginning, insurance, and handling. Under this program the cotton was acquired at established prices which were higher than those prevailing in foreign markets. Sale of the cotton and its by-products amounted to Cr\$4.0 billion making a net loss to the Government of Cr\$1.4 billion. The National Treasury will reimburse the Bank of Brazil for this loss. At the official export exchange rate of Cr\$18 to the dollar, which was the rate prevailing when the cotton was purchased, this would be equivalent to about US\$75 million. At the rate of approximately Cr\$37 which is currently being applied to cotton exports, the loss in terms of dollars would be only about half that amount.

Type 5 cotton in Sao Paulo on January 28, 1955, was quoted at Cr 445 arroba, equivalent to 36.31 U.S. cents per pound.

#### U.S. COTTON EXPORTS CONTINUE UPTREND

Exports of cotton from the United States in November amounted to 404,000 bales of 500 pounds gross (390,000 running bales), making an August-November total of 1,177,000 bales (1,129,000 running bales). This is 31.5 percent higher than the total of 895,000 bales for a corresponding period a year ago. Trade data published by the New York Cotton Exchange indicate that exports continued heavy in December and January. On the basis of these data the August-January total is estimated to approximate 2.3 million bales of 500 pounds against 1,593,000 for a similar period last year.



UNITED STATES: Exports of cotton by countries of destination;  
averages 1935-39 and 1945-49; annual 1952 and 1953;  
August-November 1953 and 1954

(Equivalent bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country of destination	Year beginning August 1					
	Averages				August-November	
	1935-39	1945-49	1952	1953	1953	1954
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Austria.....	0	1/ 36	47	42	12	5
Belgium-Luxembourg..	169	131	73	68	12	29
Czechoslovakia.....	65	57	0	0	0	0
Denmark.....	33	14	34	23	6	7
Finland.....	35	21	4	10	0	0
France.....	662	575	507	475	110	195
Germany.....	511	340	241	389	67	137
Italy.....	442	489	272	269	65	104
Netherlands.....	107	131	79	104	25	33
Norway.....	17	7	11	14	3	4
Poland and Danzig...	180	69	0	0	0	0
Portugal.....	36	2/	1	0	0	0
Spain.....	108	69	77	167	58	1
Sweden.....	115	12	36	43	7	14
Switzerland.....	11	26	28	24	11	27
United Kingdom.....	1,346	488	359	422	106	163
Yugoslavia.....	17	47	86	40	21	16
Other Europe.....	31	3/ 33	6	10	3	2
Total Europe.....	3,885	2,545	1,861	2,100	506	737
Australia.....	9	7	11	45	10	15
Canada.....	301	275	284	237	66	101
Chile.....	9	20	1	27	3	4
China.....	117	401	0	0	0	0
Colombia.....	20	24	35	7	0	1
Cuba.....	11	16	12	20	4	9
French Indochina.....	22	6	18	16	5	0
Formosa.....	4/	1	107	110	19	24
India.....	52	86	45	161	8	24
Indonesia.....	2/	5	17	22	5	9
Israel.....	4/	5	14	12	3	7
Japan.....	1,142	585	691	1,005	224	184
Korea, Republic of	4/	5/ 48	41	96	29	47
Philippines, Rep. of	2	4	16	8	1	2/
Other countries.....	19	6/ 37	28	7/ 48	12	15
Total.....	5,589	4,065	3,181	3,914	895	1,177

1/ 4-year average. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Includes Greece 21. 4/ If any, included in "Other countries". 5/ 3-year average. 6/ Includes Hong Kong 35  
7/ Includes Ethiopia 11, French Morocco 9, and Hong Kong 9.



COTTON: Share of United States and other supplying  
countries in specified import markets

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Importing country	Reporting period 1954	Supplying country	Quantity imported		Supplying countries share of market	
			Previous: year's period	Current year's period	Previous: year's period	Current year's period
			1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Percent	Percent
Belgium.....	Aug.-Oct.	United States	12	13	11	12
		Mexico	22	24	21	23
		Belgian Congo	23	20	22	19
		Others	49	49	46	46
		Total	106	106	100	100
France.....	Aug.-Nov.	United States	96	140	26	31
		Egypt	75	57	20	13
		Others	205	255	54	56
		Total	376	452	100	100
Germany.....	Aug.-Oct.	United States	44	79	16	28
		Brazil	36	56	13	20
		Mexico	32	43	12	15
		Others	157	100	59	37
		Total	269	278	100	100
Italy.....	Aug.-Sept.	United States	35	52	33	46
		Turkey	34	4	32	4
		Others	37	58	35	50
		Total	106	114	100	100
United Kingdom..	Aug.-Nov.	United States	84	177	17	36
		Sudan	131	52	26	11
		Others	281	264	57	53
		Total	496	493	100	100
Canada.....	Aug.-Oct.	United States	38	54	72	95
		Others	15	3	28	5
		Total	53	57	100	100
Hong Kong.....	Aug.-Nov.	United States	1/	4	-	6
		Brazil	1/	29	-	40
		Pakistan	44	20	75	28
		Others	15	19	25	26
		Total	59	72	100	100
India.....	Aug.-Dec.	United States	12	32	8	23
		Br. East Africa	43	60	30	42
		Egypt	49	39	34	28
		Others	39	10	28	7
		Total	143	141	100	100
Japan.....	Aug.-Nov.	United States	229	197	32	34
		Pakistan	143	34	20	6
		Others	336	352	48	60
		Total	708	583	100	100

1/ Less than 500 bales. Compiled from official sources.

In 1953-54 the export movement in the latter half of the year represented 59 percent of the year's total and will be difficult to beat in the last half of the current year. Prices of United States cotton are still competitive with those of foreign growths. Consumption of cotton in foreign countries, except Japan, thus far this season is as high or higher than last year's record level. Exports from most producing countries other than the United States are running well below those of a year earlier and stocks are generally low in nearly all importing countries. Foreign buyers, however, are reported to be buying on a hand-to-mouth basis with no immediate prospects for rebuilding stocks.

Export sales to Yugoslavia under Public Law 480 are just getting underway on a small scale and negotiations for agreements with several other countries are still in process. Export movement under this program will probably not reach heavy volume until late in the current season.

Procurement authorizations issued by the U.S. Foreign Operations Administration from August 1 to date total \$49.7 million, covering approximately 272,000 bales. An additional \$88 million was allocated from 1953-54 funds for use in the 1954-55 crop year, making available a total of \$137.7 million which should cover approximately 754,000 bales.

The second of the preceding tables gives some indication of the extent to which United States cotton is sharing in the total cotton import trade of foreign countries for which current monthly import data are available.--  
By Charles H. Barber.

#### BRAZILIAN OILSEEDS IN NEW EXPORT BONUS CATEGORIES

Export bonus categories, applicable to 4 export commodity groups, have been established recently in Brazil and became effective January 19, 1955, according to the American Embassy, Rio de Janeiro. Two of the categories have reference to major oilseeds exported from Brazil.

Carnauba wax is included in the second category which establishes a bonus of 18.70 cruzeiros for dollars or the equivalent in sterling and 17.90 cruzeiros for other currencies. Castor beans and soybeans are among the commodities in the third category for which the bonus is 24.70 for dollars and 22.95 for other currencies. In the fourth category, which covers all other commodities not listed in the first 3 categories, the bonus is 31.70 cruzeiros and 29.67 cruzeiros. And, in the first category, for coffee only, the bonus is 13.14 cruzeiros and 11.80 cruzeiros.

These bonuses plus the official buying rate of 18.36 cruzeiros per dollar determine the total effective rate applicable to each product.

The present exchange rate continues unchanged for coffee. For other products the flexible bonus linking the export rate in part to the free market rate was discontinued and 3 new categories were added in an effort to provide an incentive rate for products which at the previous rate could not be sold abroad.

# BRAZIL'S FATS AND OILS SUPPLY SITUATION MAY IMPROVE IN 1955

Production of Brazil's major oilseeds, with the possible exception of castor beans, is expected to increase in 1955, thereby improving the tight vegetable oil supply situation, reports Paul Ferree, Assistant Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Rio de Janeiro. Stocks of edible oils are said to be greater now than a year ago and prices appear to have stabilized for the present. Increased supplies of babassu and oiticica oil and of soybeans should be available for export. However, the volume of foreign sales will depend a great deal on government plans now being developed for aiding exportation of commodities which are overpriced in the world market.

## BRAZIL: Production of specified oilseeds, 1954 with comparisons

(Short tons)

Oilseed	Average 1935-39	1952 1/	1953 1/ 2/	1954 1/ 2/
Cottonseed.....	987,440:	738,500:	683,400:	794,000
Castor beans.....	148,000:	174,270:	177,300:	199,300
Babassu kernels.....	46,250:	77,900:	66,140:	55,000
Peanuts.....	14,760:	159,830:	161,500:	176,000
Oiticica seed.....3/	23,900:	32,300:	27,560:	24,250
Flaxseed.....	- :4/	24,720:4/	24,000:	-
Sesame seed.....	- :	3,860:	4,400:	5,500
Soybeans.....	- :5/	85,850:5/	97,250:5/	110,200
Tucum nuts.....6/	3,108:	4,000:	6,600:	5,500
Tung fruit.....	430:	7,130:	7,030:	7,000
Ouricuri nuts.....	3,540:	2,200:	2,200:	2,400
Dende nuts.....	- :	3,300:	4,400:	4,400
Murumuru.....	3,030:	2,390:	2,200:	2,200
Coconuts 7/.....	135,600:	256,500:	266,600:	270,500

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ 1937-39. 4/ Equivalent in 1,000 bushels: 1952--883; 1953--866. 5/ Equivalent in 1,000 bushels: 1952--2,862; 1953--3,242; 1954--3,674. 6/ Exports. 7/ In 1,000 nuts.

Source: American Embassy, Rio de Janeiro.



The animal fats supply improved during 1954 owing to significant imports of lard. Stocks of both lard and tallow are said to be greater than a year ago. Commercial production of lard and tallow in 1954 is unofficially estimated at about 85,000 and 50,000 tons, respectively. This is about the same for lard but slightly higher for tallow when compared with 1953 data.

Foreign trade in vegetable oils and oilseeds during the first 9 months of 1954 was irregular. Exports of castor beans increased considerably while castor oil sales declined. Oiticica exports remained at about the 1953 level. The chief vegetable oil imports, olive oil and palm oil, increased substantially.

January-September 1954 exports of oilseeds and oils (12-month 1953 data in parentheses) included: castor beans--46,820 short tons (23,591); soybeans--12,067 (28,789); castor oil--12,578 (29,485); oiticica oil--4,275 (5,554); other vegetable oils--304 tons (284 tons). Most of the castor beans, castor oil, and oiticica oil went to the United States, while the bulk of the soybeans went to Germany.

Imports of fats and oils into Brazil, January-August 1954, consisted mainly of 10,633 tons of olive oil, 970 tons of palm oil, and 9,151 tons of lard. All of the lard and more than half of the palm oil came from the Netherlands. The olive oil was supplied by various Mediterranean countries.

#### SECOND SURVEY CONFIRMS SMALLER WORLD CORN CROP

World corn production in 1954-55 is about 5 percent below the near-record 1953-54 crop and is smaller than had been expected earlier, according to information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. As now estimated at 5,480 million bushels, the harvest would be smaller than the crops of the past 2 seasons, largely because of the substantial reduction in the United States, where production normally accounts for 55 to 60 percent of the world total. Production of the size indicated would, however, be 15 percent above the prewar (1935-39) average. Reductions from earlier-season expectations were mainly in Southern Hemisphere countries, especially Argentina, where drought has affected the growing crop and reduced prospects.

Production for all purposes in North America is estimated at 3,187 million bushels, 213 million less than last year's harvest. Most of that reduction was reported in the United States crop, offsetting increased production in Mexico, where a record crop is reported. A small increase is also reported for Canada. A total of 79.9 million acres of corn were harvested for all purposes in the United States. This was about 7 percent below the 1943-52 average and 1 percent below the 1953 acreage.

CORN: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, averages 1935-39, and 1945-49, annual 1952-54 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre 3/			Production		
	Average			Average			Average		
	1935-39	1945-49	1952	1935-39	1945-49	1952	1935-39	1945-49	1952
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	bushels	bushels	bushels
NORTH AMERICA									
Canada .....	172:	238:	339:	362:	418:	40.8	45.2	58.2	57.6
Guatemala .....	1,000:	1,208:	1,375:	1,380:	1,380:	15.7	14.9	12.5	13.8
Honduras .....	5/	258:	-	-	5/	14.0	-	-	-
Mexico .....	7,501:	8,894:	10,470:	10,725:	10,870:	9.0	10.7	12.0	11.7
Nicaragua .....	5/	86:	303:	296:	244.5/	17.4	16.0	13.1	17.4
United States .....	92,699:	85,696:	81,099:	80,608:	79,875:	25.0	35.7	40.4	39.6
Cuba .....	360:	433:	380:	410:	-	16.7	16.2	15.8	16.1
Estimated total 5/ .....	103,330:	98,530:	95,980:	95,780:	95,180:	-	-	-	-
EUROPE									
Albania .....	235:	242:	-	-	-	21.6	20.7	-	-
Austria .....	163:	152:	150:	160:	148:	39.2:	25.5	32.3	36.9
Bulgaria .....	2,035:	-	-	-	-	17.5	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia .....	5/	285:	-	-	-	31.6	25.8	-	-
France .....	839:	649:	862:	927:	1,001:	26.3	16.2	22.1	34.1
Germany .....	85:	-	-	-	-	47.1	-	-	-
Greece .....	650:	582:	625:	664:	764:	15.5	14.7	14.5	18.3
Hungary .....	2,924:	-	-	-	-	31.5	-	-	-
Italy .....	3,583:	3,250:	3,310:	3,350:	3,340:	31.5	28.0	30.8	37.7
Portugal .....	1,235:	1,238:	1,231:	1,208:	1,241:	12.1	10.0	14.6	11.4
Rumania .....	9,870:	-	-	-	-	17.4	-	-	-
Spain .....	5/	1,094:	926:	1,000:	1,025:	28.4	21.5	27.0	26.9
Yugoslavia .....	6,615:	-	-	-	-	26.7	-	-	-
Estimated total 5/ .....	29,680:	27,820:	28,410:	28,780:	29,260:	-	-	-	-
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) .....									
	10,000:	7,550:	-	-	-	17.0	15.0	-	-
ASIA									
Turkey .....	1,098:	1,394:	1,586:	1,530:	1,550:	20.9	16.1	20.8	21.7
China .....	5/	12,711:	12,200:	-	-	21.8	21.6	21.3	-
Manchuria .....	3,720:	6,680:	7,670:	8,000:	8,930.5/	23.3	19.5	21.5	-
India 1/ .....	5/	5,526:	8,800:	9,000:	8,930.5/	12.2	10.3	11.9	12.9
Pakistan 1/ .....	5/	811:	986:	1,070:	-	17.7	16.9	15.5	16.3
Indochina .....	1,053:	-	-	-	-	21.2	-	-	-
Indonesia .....	5,800:	5,500:	-	-	-	15.2	15.6	-	-
Japan .....	128:	133:	168:	173:	168:	24.2	21.7	27.6	22.5
Korea .....	321:	-	-	-	-	13.0	-	-	-
Philippine Republic .....	1,765:	1,820:	2,721:	2,704:	-	8.9	10.1	10.4	12.1
Estimated total 5/ .....	34,590:	39,480:	41,680:	41,530:	41,410:	-	-	-	-
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) .....									
	10,000:	7,550:	-	-	-	17.0	15.0	-	-
ASIA									
Turkey .....	1,098:	1,394:	1,586:	1,530:	1,550:	20.9	16.1	20.8	21.7
China .....	5/	12,711:	12,200:	-	-	21.8	21.6	21.3	-
Manchuria .....	3,720:	6,680:	7,670:	8,000:	8,930.5/	23.3	19.5	21.5	-
India 1/ .....	5/	5,526:	8,800:	9,000:	8,930.5/	12.2	10.3	11.9	12.9
Pakistan 1/ .....	5/	811:	986:	1,070:	-	17.7	16.9	15.5	16.3
Indochina .....	1,053:	-	-	-	-	21.2	-	-	-
Indonesia .....	5,800:	5,500:	-	-	-	15.2	15.6	-	-
Japan .....	128:	133:	168:	173:	168:	24.2	21.7	27.6	22.5
Korea .....	321:	-	-	-	-	13.0	-	-	-
Philippine Republic .....	1,765:	1,820:	2,721:	2,704:	-	8.9	10.1	10.4	12.1
Estimated total 5/ .....	34,590:	39,480:	41,680:	41,530:	41,410:	-	-	-	-
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) .....									
	10,000:	7,550:	-	-	-	17.0	15.0	-	-
ASIA									
Turkey .....	1,098:	1,394:	1,586:	1,530:	1,550:	20.9	16.1	20.8	21.7
China .....	5/	12,711:	12,200:	-	-	21.8	21.6	21.3	-
Manchuria .....	3,720:	6,680:	7,670:	8,000:	8,930.5/	23.3	19.5	21.5	-
India 1/ .....	5/	5,526:	8,800:	9,000:	8,930.5/	12.2	10.3	11.9	12.9
Pakistan 1/ .....	5/	811:	986:	1,070:	-	17.7	16.9	15.5	16.3
Indochina .....	1,053:	-	-	-	-	21.2	-	-	-
Indonesia .....	5,800:	5,500:	-	-	-	15.2	15.6	-	-
Japan .....	128:	133:	168:	173:	168:	24.2	21.7	27.6	22.5
Korea .....	321:	-	-	-	-	13.0	-	-	-
Philippine Republic .....	1,765:	1,820:	2,721:	2,704:	-	8.9	10.1	10.4	12.1
Estimated total 5/ .....	34,590:	39,480:	41,680:	41,530:	41,410:	-	-	-	-
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) .....									
	10,000:	7,550:	-	-	-	17.0	15.0	-	-
ASIA									
Turkey .....	1,098:	1,394:	1,586:	1,530:	1,550:	20.9	16.1	20.8	21.7
China .....	5/	12,711:	12,200:	-	-	21.8	21.6	21.3	-
Manchuria .....	3,720:	6,680:	7,670:	8,000:	8,930.5/	23.3	19.5	21.5	-
India 1/ .....	5/	5,526:	8,800:	9,000:	8,930.5/	12.2	10.3	11.9	12.9
Pakistan 1/ .....	5/	811:	986:	1,070:	-	17.7	16.9	15.5	16.3
Indochina .....	1,053:	-	-	-	-	21.2	-	-	-
Indonesia .....	5,800:	5,500:	-	-	-	15.2	15.6	-	-
Japan .....	128:	133:	168:	173:	168:	24.2	21.7	27.6	22.5
Korea .....	321:	-	-	-	-	13.0	-	-	-
Philippine Republic .....	1,765:	1,820:	2,721:	2,704:	-	8.9	10.1	10.4	12.1
Estimated total 5/ .....	34,590:	39,480:	41,680:	41,530:	41,410:	-	-	-	-
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) .....									
	10,000:	7,550:	-	-	-	17.0	15.0	-	-
ASIA									
Turkey .....	1,098:	1,394:	1,586:	1,530:	1,550:	20.9	16.1	20.8	21.7
China .....	5/	12,711:	12,200:	-	-	21.8	21.6	21.3	-
Manchuria .....	3,720:	6,680:	7,670:	8,000:	8,930.5/	23.3	19.5	21.5	-
India 1/ .....	5/	5,526:	8,800:	9,000:	8,930.5/	12.2	10.3	11.9	12.9
Pakistan 1/ .....	5/	811:	986:	1,070:	-	17.7	16.9	15.5	16.3
Indochina .....	1,053:	-	-	-	-	21.2	-	-	-
Indonesia .....	5,800:	5,500:	-	-	-	15.2	15.6	-	-
Japan .....	128:	133:	168:	173:	168:	24.2	21.7	27.6	22.5
Korea .....	321:	-	-	-	-	13.0	-	-	-
Philippine Republic .....	1,765:	1,820:	2,721:	2,704:	-	8.9	10.1	10.4	12.1
Estimated total 5/ .....	34,590:	39,480:	41,680:	41,530:	41,410:	-	-	-	-
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) .....									
	10,000:	7,550:	-	-	-	17.0	15.0	-	-
ASIA									
Turkey .....	1,098:	1,394:	1,586:	1,530:	1,550:	20.9	16.1	20.8	21.7
China .....	5/	12,711:	12,200:	-	-	21.8	21.6	21.3	-
Manchuria .....	3,720:	6,680:	7,670:	8,000:	8,930.5/	23.3	19.5	21.5	-
India 1/ .....	5/	5,526:	8,800:	9,000:	8,930.5/	12.2	10.3	11.9	12.9
Pakistan 1/ .....	5/	811:	986:	1,070:	-	17.7	16.9	15.5	16.3
Indochina .....	1,053:	-	-	-	-	21.2	-	-	-
Indonesia .....	5,800:	5,500:	-	-	-	15.2	15.6	-	-
Japan .....	128:	133:	168:	173:	168:	24.2	21.7	27.6	22.5
Korea .....	321:	-	-	-	-	13.0	-	-	-
Philippine Republic .....	1,765:	1,820:	2,721:	2,704:	-	8.9	10.1	10.4	12.1
Estimated total 5/ .....	34,590:	39,480:	41,680:	41,530:	41,410:	-	-	-	-
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) .....									
	10,000:	7,550:	-	-	-	17.0	15.0	-	-
ASIA									
Turkey .....	1,098:	1,394:	1,586:	1,530:	1,550:	20.9	16.1	20.8	21.7
China .....	5/	12,711:	12,200:	-	-	21.8	21.6	21.3	-
Manchuria .....	3,720:	6,680:	7,670:	8,000:	8,930.5/	23.3	19.5	21.5	-
India 1/ .....	5/	5,526:	8,800:	9,000:	8,930.5/	12.2	10.3	11.9	12.9
Pakistan 1/ .....	5/	811:	986:	1,070:	-	17.7	16.9	15.5	16.3
Indochina .....	1,053:	-	-	-	-	21.2	-	-	-
Indonesia .....	5,800:	5,500:	-	-	-	15.2	15.6	-	-
Japan .....	128:	133:	168:	173:	168:	24.2	21.7	27.6	22.5
Korea .....	321:	-	-	-	-	13.0	-	-	-
Philippine Republic .....	1,765:	1,820:	2,721:	2,704:	-	8.9	10.1	10.4	12.1
Estimated total 5/ .....	34,590:	39,480:	41,680:	41,530:	41,410:	-	-	-	-
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) .....									
	10,000:	7,550:	-	-	-	17.0	15.0	-	-
ASIA									
Turkey .....	1,098:	1,394:	1,586:	1,530:	1,550:	20.9	16.1	20.8	21.7
China .....	5/	12,711:	12,200:	-	-	21.8	21.6	21.3	-
Manchuria .....	3,720:	6,680:	7,670:	8,000:	8,930.5/	23.3	19.5	21.5	-
India 1/ .....	5/	5,526:	8,800:	9,000:	8,930.5/	12.2	10.3	11.9	12.9
Pakistan 1/ .....	5/	811:	986:	1,070:	-	17.7	16.9	15.5	16.3
Indochina .....	1,053:	-	-	-	-	21.2	-	-	-
Indonesia .....	5,800:	5,500:	-	-	-	15.2	15.6	-	-
Japan .....	128:	133:	168:	173:	168:	24.2	21.7	27.6	22.5
Korea .....	321:	-	-	-	-	13.0	-	-	-
Philippine Republic .....	1,765:	1,820:	2,721:	2,704:	-	8.9	10.1	10.4	12.1
Estimated total 5/ .....	34,590:	39,480:	41,680:	41,530:	41,410:	-	-	-	-
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) .....									
	10,000:	7,550:	-	-	-	17.0	15.0	-	-
ASIA									
Turkey .....	1,098:	1,394:	1,586:	1,530:	1,550:	20.9	16.1	20.8	21.7

<b>AFRICA</b>														
Belgian Congo	179:	670:	-	145:	-	5/	19.6:	17.9:	-	27.6:	-	3,500:	12,000:	-
Kenya 8/	103:	136:	-	160:	-	-	30.3:	24.9:	-	28.1:	-	3,121:	3,393:	-
Egypt	1,599:	1,770:	-	2,090:	-	-	39.7:	33.4:	-	33.5:	-	63,508:	56,696:	4,500:
French Morocco	1,112:	1,165:	-	1,254:	-	-	7.6:	8.0:	-	9.8:	-	8,505:	10,074:	59,200:
French West Africa	1,732:	1,516:	-	-	-	-	5/	12.4:	-	8.7:	-	5/	21,473:	11,700:
Madagascar	260:	-	-	-	-	-	15.3:	11.6:	-	-	-	3,969:	2,472:	13,200:
Angola	1,433:	-	-	-	-	-	9.0:	-	-	-	-	12,859:	12,900:	-
Southern Rhodesia 8/	268:	293:	-	390:	-	-	22.1:	18.1:	-	23.1:	-	5,928:	9,000:	-
Union of South Africa	6,989:	7,111:	-	8,020:	-	-	11.5:	12.2:	-	15.5:	-	80,132:	86,699:	124,510:
Estimated total 6/	18,200:	19,280:	21,340:	22,490:	22,410:	-	-	-	-	-	-	235,000:	265,000:	320,000:
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>														
Argentina	10,775:	5,363:	-	6,110:	-	-	28.0:	28.9:	-	24.0:	-	301,986:	155,012:	139,760:
Brazil	10,025:	10,866:	-	12,020:	-	-	21.5:	20.7:	-	19.3:	-	215,153:	224,400:	232,500:
Chile	110:	115:	-	128:	-	-	22.7:	22.5:	-	28.3:	-	2,496:	2,589:	240,000:
Colombia	5/	1,654:	-	1,730:	-	-	5/	15.4:	-	17.5:	-	19,511:	25,429:	30,310:
Peru	650:	780:	-	558:	-	-	15.4:	17.2:	-	22.0:	-	10,000:	13,423:	30,310:
Uruguay	425:	395:	-	744:	-	-	12.2:	10.1:	-	11.0:	-	5,188:	3,997:	12,650:
Estimated total 6/	24,930:	20,840:	22,830:	23,580:	24,280:	-	-	-	-	-	-	575,000:	450,000:	8,200:
<b>OCEANIA</b>														
Australia	314:	222:	-	165:	-	-	22.4:	26.6:	-	28.7:	-	7,030:	5,899:	5,000:
New Zealand	7:	7:	-	4:	-	-	45.4:	55.6:	-	58.3:	-	318:	385:	350:
Estimated total 6/	321:	229:	185:	179:	180:	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,430:	6,370:	5,430:
Estimated world total 6/	221,060:	213,740:	217,620:	219,240:	221,520:	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,760,000:	5,275,000:	5,590,000:

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which follow; thus the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1954 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvest which begins early in 1955. 2/ Figures refer to harvested area as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for the Southern Hemisphere, revised preliminary forecasts. 5/ Average of less than 5 years. 6/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 7/ Figures for the period shown are not strictly comparable since figures for 1952-54 include estimates for non-reporting areas, which were not included with earlier figures shown, but allowances were included in estimated total for Asia. 8/ Production on European holdings only. Allowances for native cultivation, not shown, are included in estimated total for Africa.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers, results of office research, or other information. Prewar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries.



A decrease of over 1.5 million acres from the 1953 acreage in the West North Central and South Atlantic States more than offset small increases in other regions. Of the total corn area harvested in 1954, 69.1 million acres were harvested for grain, 6.8 million for silage, and 4.0 million cut for forage, hogged down or grazed.

Hot, dry weather over much of the southwestern corn belt of the United States and the South seared corn at the usual time for pollinization. This reduced grain yields and led to much acreage being utilized for silage and forage in those areas. The total production for the United States is estimated at 2,965 million bushels, 7 percent less than in 1953 and 3 percent below average. Though the yield of 37.1 bushels per acre was less than the 39.6 bushels reported for last year, it is 1.4 bushels above average. Yields were smaller than those of last year in all regions except the North Atlantic States, but greatest declines were in the South Central and Southeastern sections of the country. The crop was especially hard hit by the hot, dry weather in June and July.

Production in Mexico is reported at a record figure of 141.7 million bushels, compared with 126 million in 1953. Higher yields, together with a slight increase in the acreage planted account for the large production. The corn crop in Canada is estimated at 23 million bushels compared with 20.9 million last year. The increase is due to larger acreage, with yields averaging 2.4 bushels per acre below the 1953 yields.

Corn production in Europe is estimated at 615 million bushels, compared with 650 million bushels in 1953. A good part of that reduction is attributed to smaller crops in the important producing countries, Italy and Yugoslavia, where drought reduced yields somewhat below those of last season. France and Spain, in contrast, maintained production at, or above the high level of a year ago.

Corn is a relatively small crop in the Soviet Union, with production during 1945-49 estimated to be less than 4 percent of the United States production during that period. Some increase in acreage appears to have taken place this season, in line with the Government campaign to increase the forage supply. Yields, however, were adversely affected by drought in a number of important producing regions.

Production, estimated at 720 million bushels, in Asia is only slightly less than the large crops of the past 2 seasons. The current crop, at that figure, would be 100 million bushels above the prewar average. Increased acreage accounts for that increase, with the current total of 41.4 million acres substantially above the prewar figure of 35.6 million acres.

Corn production in Africa is forecast at 340 million bushels, slightly less than the large 1953 harvest. It is, however, considerably above average, mainly because of expanded acreage. Production in Egypt, the principal corn producer of Northern Hemisphere Africa, appears to be near the large 1953 production.

A large crop is also forecast for the Union of South Africa. The harvest begins about April in that important producing Southern Hemisphere country. Forecasts of the coming harvest range from 125 to 135 million bushels, indicating one of the largest crops record.

The corn harvest in South America also begins about April and only tentative forecasts are possible this early in the season. The crop outlook in Argentina is less favorable than it was earlier in the season, and the present indication of only about 125 million bushels contrasts with the 1953-54 production of 185 million bushels. Severe drought damage has reduced prospects, and conditions during the next 2 months of the growing season will determine the final outcome. If the crop should be as small as now predicted, Argentina's export potential would be sharply curtailed and this traditionally important exporter would have at best, only small quantities available for export. In view of the poor outlook, the Government on January 19 banned corn exports for the present. The crop in Brazil, the other important producer of the area, is reported large. Though Brazil's corn production has greatly exceeded Argentina's in recent years, it does not have the same importance in world trade.

Corn is of minor importance in Australia, with only 6 million bushels produced, on the average, during 1945-49. Production this season is expected to be below average because of reduced acreage.

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This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U.S. representatives abroad.

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L A T E N E W S

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United States imports of cotton (for consumption) in November, 1954, amounted to 7,000 bales (480 pounds net) including 3,000 bales from Peru and 1,000 bales each from Egypt and Pakistan.

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Exports of cotton linters from the United States during November, 1954, totalled 37,000 bales (480 pounds net) compared with 20,000 bales in November, 1954. The exports in November, 1954 show Germany receiving 19,000 bales, France 7,000; the United Kingdom and Japan 4,000 each; Canada 2,000 and Belgium 1,000.

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Imports of cotton linters into the United States in November, 1954, amounted to 15,000 bales (480 pounds net). The principal source in November, 1954 was Mexico with 11,000 bales followed by the United Kingdom with 2,000 bales and 1,500 from the U.S.S.R.

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Indonesia's total exports of copra during November amounted to 28,725 long tons net weight, according to preliminary official statistics transmitted by the American Embassy, Djakarta. The breakdown by country of destination is as follows: Western Germany--1,680; Hungary--984; Sweden--2,984; Yugoslavia--1,476; Malaya (Penang)--2,953; Singapore--9,888; China--4,921; and Japan--3,839 tons.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Washington 25, D. C.

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